Feasible Plan for Building the Nicaragua Canal.

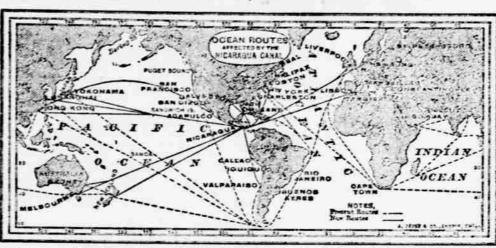
Address of the Committee Appointed by the Convention in St. Louis-Cost of the Immense Work-Preliminaries Already Accomplished.

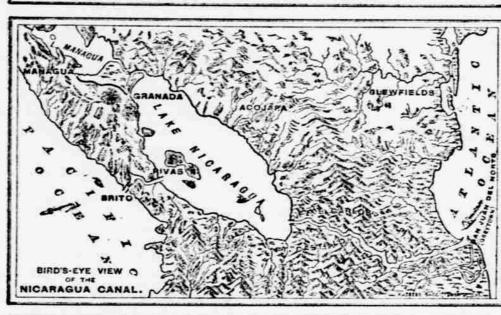
the preparation of such address. The most of which was shipped from New Jones, of Arkansas; ex-Congressman to Vancouver and steamship to Japan. Converse, of Ohio; R. W. Millsap, the prominent banker of Mississippi; Capt. S. Pillsbury, of Minnesota.

construction, ownership and control In competition with England for tion. It takes the position that a vantage of 2,700 miles, while, besides

more favorable seasons for seeding and only 3,600 miles around the Cape of double the population of the Pacific for six separate years: coast in a few years. The cotton-growing sections of the gulf states have undergone a depression, and the commit- 1875. tee believes that nothing could be of The committee appointed by the Na- greater immediate advantage than the 1890 tional Nicaragua Canal convention at canal in relieving the depression, and 1891 ... its meeting in St. Louis, June 2 and 3, making a market for American cotton

WILL INCREASE AMERICAN TONNAGE. At present the coal trade of South J. F. Merry, of Manchester, Ia.; S H. America and the Paeific coast is monop-Hawkins, the railroad president of olized by the English. The committee Georgia: Capt. Ambrose Snow, presi- | thinks that if the Nicaragua canal were dent of the New York board of trade opened the Alabama and West Virginia and transportation, and ex-Gov. John coal would have a decided advantage over English competitors, not to men-The address is supplementary to the tion the enormous amounts of coal the resolutions adopted by the St. Louis canal company itself would use. At convention, which pointed out the ad- the entrance of the Suez canal last vantages of the canal and urged its year 1,500,000 tons of coal were sold. by the American people rather than Pacific ocean trade the Nicaragua canal the English, French, or any other na- would give American commerce an adcanal, joining the Atlantic and Pacific the specific benefits, the committee oceans, should be constructed for the thinks great general benefits would acmost important commercial, strategic, cede to the entire Mississippi valley, and patriotic reasons, and says that the lake ports and the Atlantic coast.





NICARAGUA CANAL.

Placet of bits sites States. It declares that the only feasible route for such a canal is by way the high seas will largely increase. of Nicaragua, and points out that the conventions of the two great political

parties have indorsed the project.

agreed in expressing a decided preference for the Nicaragua route, because, among other reasons, only 26% enterprise with unlimited capital and miles of the entire distance of 1691/4 miles from the Atlantic to the Pacific the patriotic and political privilege of ocean through Nicaragua will have to the United States to complete the ca- printed as long ago as 1706, and still rebe excavated. The other 14234 miles nal. The commercial and naval suconsist of Lake Nicaragua, the San Juan | premacy of the nation which might seriver and depressions in the surface of cure control of the canal demands imthe earth. Lake Nicaragua will con- peratively that its control should not stitute a harbor sufficient to accommo- pass away from the people of the United date the navies and commerce of the States. It is made plain that two fleets | Would'st thou have thy sweetheart true? world. It is 110 miles long, 60 miles would be required to block an Amerwide, and is 250 feet at its deepest | ican fleet in Nicaragua where one | Thou thyself must pluck the eyes out: points. Vessels entering the canal would be necessary elsewhere. As a from the Atlantic ocean will sail on a foothold from which to attack or delevel with the ocean for 12% miles, at | fend, to threaten or protect all the | Put the dust into his wine and say: the end of which they will be raised by coasts, islands and adjacent seas, it is "Cat's eyes, cat's eyes, never look with love at three locks to the level of the lake. They will sail along the San Juan raltar. river and the lake on the lake level to a point within 31/4 miles of the Pacific are a more practical drawing together ocean. Here they will be lowered by of the remote parts of the vast domain the locks to the level of the Pacific

COST OF THE WORK. The committee says the cost, including the payment of interest during the progress of the work, will be less than \$100,000,000, and the time required for the completion of the work is within five years. The climate of Nicaragua is healthy, and out of 1,600 northern men employed in constructing a railroad through a swamp only two died northern engineers and skilled mechanics who have worked for the canal company for three years not one has died from a disease incident to the country. By the Nicaragua canal the distance saved is shown by this table: Miles present Nicarag'a Canal.

N.Y. and SanFran Cape Horn, 15,660 N.Y. and P'g't S'd Magellan, 13,935 N.Y. and Hongk'g Cape G. H., 13,750 N.Y. and Melb'n'e Cape Horn, 13,750 and Melb'n'e Cape Horn, 13,760 l and S.Fran Cape Horn, 15,620 9,882 O. and San Fran Cape Horn, 16,000

4,147 The wheat crop of the Pacific coast in 1891 was over 1,800,000 tons, and 80 are 500,000,000 thousand feet of mer- tion company have been acquired. The Commercial. chantable timber in Washington and government of Nicaragua has acknowl-Oregon, to the value of which over 32 edged that the company has complied per thousand feet would be added by with the canal grant, which provided cheap water transportion via the Nic- that \$2,000,000 must be expended the aragua canal. The gross addition to first year. It is shown that the amount half of Rome is as new as a backwoods the value would amount to the enor- of money spent to date on the enter- settlement, and strenuous efforts are mous sum of \$1,000,000,000, even at this prise is over \$6,000,000. The enterprise being made to furnish up the other low estimate of \$2 additional. The is indorsed by the leading business men fruit industry of California would of the country, and that it will be juquadruple in two years from the open- diclously and economically managed is quarrel. The city is now lighted by ing of the canal for business, assured by the character of the board electricity, generated by the cascade of and fast refrigerator steamers would of directors, who, by the charter of the classic Tivoli. Such things, in such a deliver fruit from California to company, are accountable to the gov- connection, sound appallingly modern; New York in ten days, to ernment of the United States. The but nothing of that kind is too strange Liverpool in fourteen days, and secretary of the interior has the power to New Orleans in eight days. The to make public all the details of the ly before long to hear the cry of mountains of the Pacific coast are right corporate management, thus protect- "Change here for Damascus!" - Arin lead, copper, silver, and gold, while ing the investor against misuse of his gonaut. the plateaus and valleys afford a cereal money.

The Suez canal, it is shown, saves called sad-irons.—Lowell Courier. the plateaus and valleys afford a cereal | money.

the subject of such a canal is the most | Shipbuilding and the shipping interests vital connected with the welfare, in New England will receive a new imgrowth and prosperity of the United petus. A new coasting trade will spring up and American tonnage on

The committee says that great trans-

Mar ar in son As i

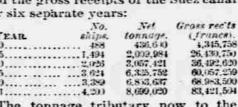
atlantic powers are looking with covetous eyes toward the Nicaragua proj-It appears that all the engineers have ect and that foreign governments would very cheerfully and eagerly embrace an opportunity to take advantage of the prompt energy, but it conceives it to be

a more commanding position than Gib-

Among the beneficial results foreseen of the world and a firmer cohesion of the widely-separated sections of the United States, added to a stronger feeling of neighborhood and community between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. The consummation of the work, whose feasibility has already

PRELIMINARY WORK ACCOMPLISHED. All surveys and examination of strata

harvesting than any part of the world, Good Hope, as against over 10,000 miles and the committee thinks the comple- saved by the Nicaragua canal; and the tion of the Nicaragua canal is only following table shows the number of needed to develop that country to pro- ships passing through, the net tonnage duction of gigantic proportions and and the gross receipts of the Suez canal



The tonnage tributary now to the to prepare an address to the American in Japan, China and Corea, where al- Nicaragua canal, and which would people giving information as to the ready the people are beginning to pass through after its opening, is over feasibility of the Nicaragua canal and manufacture cotton goods by machin- 6,000,000 tons a year. At \$2 per ton, its commercial and other advantages ery. Japan imported over 7,000,000 the charge made by the Suez canal, to the United States, has just finished pounds of American cotton in 1891, this would be \$12,000,000 in tolls. The cost of operation and maintenance is committee is composed of John S. Orleans to New York, and then by rail placed at less than \$1,000,000, and 6,000, 000 tons would show a net income of \$11,000,000 per annum. The committee is confident that within five years the income will be over \$20,000,000.

WHO SHALL BUILD AND CONTROL? The committee says it is no longer a question whether the canal will be built or not. The only question is as to who shall build it, and who shall control it when built? It says it has been informed that European syndicates have already made overtures to the canal company, but the committee believes the United States cannot afford by carelessness, hesitation or neglect to permit an enterprise of such magnitude and of such far-reaching advantage to pass under the control of any foreign company. "It therefore behooves us," the address concludes, "as a nation conscious of the power we wield and of the greater influence we may exert upon the destinies of this continent, to perform the duties without delay which we deny other nations the privilege of assuming, and to adopt now the best means of securing the early completion of this work, whose advantages we are willing to share with the world, but whose control should never be allowed to pass out of our hands."

INDISPENSABLE NOW.

How Empress Josephine Introduced Pocket Handkerchiefs Into Public Use. It was not until the reign of Empress Josephine in France that the pocket handkerchief was tolerated at all as an article for public use. No lady would have dared to use one in the presence of others. Even the name was carefully avoided in polite conversation. An actor who would have ventured to use one on the stage would have been hissed off the boards. It was only in the beginning of the present century that Mlle. Duchesnois, a famous actress, dared to appear with a hahdkerchief in her hand. Having to speak of it in the course of the play she could only summon courage to refer to it as "a light tissue."

A translation of one of Shakespeare's plays by Alfred de Vigney was acted, and the word was used for the first time upon the stage and provoked a when laid and collected for the purpose of mainstorm of indignant hisses from all parts | taining our government and furnishing the

of the house. Empress Josephine, although a beautiful woman, bad very bad teeth, and to conceal them she was in the habit of carrying small handkerchiefs, trimmed with costly laces, which she raised gracefully to her lips to conceal her teeth. The ladies of the court followed her example, and handkerchiefs rapidly became an important part of the feminine toilet.-Chicago Inter Ocean. CRUELTY IN THE LOVE CHARM.

Two German Girls Practice a Barbarism

Hundreds of Years Old. Two young girls were cited before the local Bezirksgericht in Ottakring a few days ago on the charge of cruelty to animals. They were both scarcely sixteen years old, yet each had her lover. In order to secure the affection of these young men to them until the end of their days the girls resolved to carry out a love charm which is guaranteed to be effectual for that purpose by a "Zauber und Wunschbuchlein," garded as an infallible helper. The 'prescription," which is an old German rhyme, and probably a great deal older than 1706, runs as follows, roughly trans-

Give him cat's eyes i his wine. Twelve weeks old must the cat be, At midnight by light of the full moon Thou must burn the eyes to a powder;

Keep thine eyes ever for me alone!"

another.

Do this and he will be eternally true. In order to carry out this hideous superstition the young girls took two kittens belonging to a Frau Helm, dug out the eyes of the poor little beasts and then prepared their love powder. Chicago Tribune.

The eccentricities of old age are often

An Eccentric Man's Coffin.

more startling than the pages of robeen demonstrated, is asserted to be of | mance, as the following will prove: An far greater importance to the western esteemed but eccentric old gentleman hemisphere than the Suez canal is to who lived in a distant village has had the eastern. It is said that no prece- his wishes carried out by being buried system he is asked to support. dent can be cited upon which to pre- in a coffin in the shape of a chair. For during a period of four months. Of 200 dict the future of American commerce the last fifteen years he has been unwhen the gateway of the Inter-Oceanic able to rest except in an easy chair, canal across Nicaragua shall be open and in that position he purposed to rest in the grave. His friends endeavored to dissuade him from his eccentric notion, but he ordered the cabinetmaker requiring removal have been com- to construct the curious casket, which pleted. The jetty has been con- was finished before his death. It was structed and the harbor of Greytown substantially built of white oak with has been restored so that vessels of walnut trimmings. He left instrucfourteen feet draft have an easy en- tions to have his body placed in a sittrance. Extensive wharves, landing ting position, the wrists strapped to places and permanent buildings have the arms of the chair, the limbs to its been constructed, temporary camps legs, and the head and neck to the erected, a telegraph line made, the back. A glass panel was placed in canal cleared of timber for twenty front. All these instructions were carper cent. of the wheat was exported by miles, and a railroad twelve miles in ried out and the coffin placed in an upsailing vessels and a large proportion length constructed and equipped. The right position in a huge box. The chair of it passed around the Horn. The biggest dredging plant in America, coffin was kept on exhibition in the Nicaragua canal by shortening the that formerly used at Panama, has room of the deceased for six weeks preroute to Atlantic ports would not only been purchased, and over a mile of the vious to his death and he took special save the producer cost of freight, but canal has been dredged. The exclusive satisfaction in displaying it to his the revenue of the canal at \$2 per ton franchise for the steam navigation of friends. He was ninety years of age, toll would be nearly \$3,000,000 on San Juan river and Lake Nicaragua a wealthy farmer and was loved and wheat alone. It is shown that there and an extensive plant for the naviga- honored by his neighbors. - Bangor

The mother of cities is, in some respects, the newest of them all. One

CLEVELAND'S LETTER.

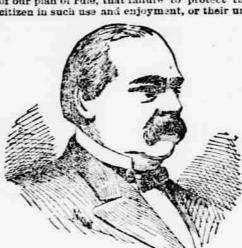
The Democratic Nominee for the Presidency Formally Accepts.

Previously Expressed Opinions on Current Issues Formally Reiterated -Tariff Reform Still His Watchword.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27 .- Following is the letter of Grover Cleveland accepting the nomination as the democratic candidate for president of the United States: To Hon. William L. Wilson and Others, Commit-

GENTLEMEN-In responding to your formal notification of my nomination to the presidency by the national democracy. I hope I may be ermitted to say at the outset, that continued reflection and observation have confirmed me in my adherence to the opinions which have heretofore plainly and pub-Heally declared touching the questions involved in the canvass. This is a time, above all others, when these questions should be considered in the light afforded by a sober apprehension of the principles upon which our government is based, and a clear understanding of the relation it bears to the people for whose benefit it was created. We shall thus be supplied with a test by which the value of any proposition relating to the maintenance and ministration of our government can be ascertained and by which the bonesty of every political question can be judged. If doctrines or theories are presented which do not satisfy this test, loyal Americanism must pronounce them false and mischievous.

Protection of the People. The protection of the people in the exclusive use and enjoyment of their property and earnings concededly constitutes the especial purpose and mission of our free government. This design is so interwoven with the structure of our plan of rule, that failure to protect the citizen in such use and enjoyment, or their un-



Grover Cleveland.

justifiable diminution by the government itself is a betrayal of the people's trust. We bave, however, undertaken to build a great nation upon a plan especially our own. To maintain and to furnish through its agency th means for the accomplishment of national objects, the American people are willing, through federal taxation, to surrender a part of their earnings and income.

Tariff legislation presents a familiar form of federal taxation. Such legislation results as surely in a tax upon the daily life of our people as the tribute paid directly into the hands of the tax-gatherer. We feel the burden of these tariff taxes too palpably to be persuaded by any sophistry that they do not exist or are paid by foreigners.

Such taxes, representing a diminution of the property rights of the people, are justifiable neans for the accomplish ation under the operation of a tariff for revenue. It accords with the profession of American free institutions and its justice and honesty answer the test supplied by a correct appreciation of the principles upon which these

Economy in Government. This theory of tariff legislation manifestly enjoins strict economy in public expenditures and their limitation to legitimate public uses. inasmuch as it exhibits as absolute extortion as any exaction by way of taxation from the substance of the people beyond the necessities of a careful and proper administration of govern-

Opposed to this theory the dogma is now boldly presented that tariff taxation is justiflable for the express purpose and intent of thereby promoting especial interests and enterprises. Such a proposition is so clearly contrary to the spirit of our constitution and s directly encourages the disturbance by selfishness and greed of patriotic sentiment, that its they had not already been insidiously allured from the safe landmarks of principle. Never have honest desire for national growth, patriotic devotion to country and sincere regard for those who toil, been so betrayed to the support of a pernicious doctrine. In its beplea that our infant industries should be fostered did service until discredited by our stalwart growth; then followed the exigencies of a terrible war which made our people heedless of the opportunities for ulterior chemes afforded by their willing and patriotic payment of unprecedented tribute; and now, after a long period of peace, when our overburdened countrymen ask for relief and a restoration to a fuller enjoyment of their incomes and earnings, they are met by the claim that tariff taxation for the sake of protection is an American system, the continuance of which is necessary in order that hit,h wages may be paid to our workingmen, and a home market be provided for our farm products.

A System Contrary to Justice. These pretenses should no longer deceive. The truth is that such a system is directly antagonized by every sentiment of justice and fairness of which Americans are pre-eminently proud. It is also true that while our working men and farmers can, the least of all our peo home life which such tariff taxation decrees. the workingmen suffering from the importation and employment of pauper labor instigated by his professed friends, and seeking security for his interests in organized cooperation, still waits for a division of the advantages secured to his employer under cover of a generous solicitude for his wages; while the farmer is learning that the prices of his products are fixed in foreign markets, where he suffers from a competition built up by the

The struggle for unearned advantage at the doors of the government tramples on the rights of those who patiently rely upon assurances of American equality. Every governmental concession to clamorous favorites invites corruption in political affairs by encouraging the expenditure of money to debauch suffrage in support of a policy directly favorable to private and selfish gain. This in the end must strangle patriotism and weaken confidence in the rectitude of republican institutions. Though the subject of tariff legislation involves a question of markets, it also involves a question of moral principle. We can not with impunity permit injustice to taint the spirit of right and equity, which is the na-tional destiny if greed and destiny lead the

A Question of Equity. Recognizing these truths, the national democracy will seek by the application of just and blessings due them from the government they supp at; to promote among our countrymen a community of interests cemented by patriotism and national pride and to point out a faw field, where prosperous and diversified the wholesome atmosphere of American industry ingenuity and intelligence.

Tariff reform is still our purpose. Though we oppose the theory that tariff laws may be passed having for their object the granting of discriminating and unfair governmental aid to private ventures, we wage no exterminating war against any American industry. We bel'eve a readjustment can be accomplished, in accordance with the principles we profess, without disaster or demolition. We believe that the advantages of freer raw material should be accorded to our manufacturers, and we contemplate a fair and careful distribution of necessary tariff burdens, rather than the precipi-

tation of free trade. We anticipate with calmness the misrepresentation of our motives and purposes instigated by a selfishness which seeks to hold in unrelenting grasp its unfair advantage under present tariff laws. We will rely upon the intelligence of our fello countrymen to reject the charge that a party comprising a majority of our people is planning the destruction or injury of American interests; and we know that they cannot be frightened by the specter of im-

possible free trade. Federal Control of Elections. eral power is the instrument of that will-no

its master. Therefore, the attempt of the opcontrol the suffrage of the states through federal agencies develops a design, which no explanation can mitigate, to reverse the fundamental relations between the people and the government. Such an attempt cannot fail to be regarded by thoughtful men as proof of a hold determination to secure the ascendan a discredited party in reckless disregard of a free expression of the popular will. To resist

such a scheme is an impulse of democracy.

At all times and all places we trust the peop as against a disposition to force the way to federal power we present to them as our claim to their confi lence and support, a steady chamionship of their rights.

Sound and Honest Money. The people are entitled to sound and honest money, abundantly sufficient in volume to sup-ply their business needs. But whatever may be the form of the people's currency, national or state-whether gold, silver or paper-it should by so regulated and guarded by governmental action or by wise and careful laws, that no one can be deluded as to the certainty and stability of its value. Every dollar put into the ands of the people should be of the same intrinsic value or purchasing power. With this end absolutely guaranteed, both gold and silver can be safely utilized, upon equal terms in he adjustment of our currency.

In dealing with this subject, no selfish scheme should be allowed to intervene, and no oubtful experiment should be attempted. The wants of our people arising from the deficiency or imperfect distribution of money cirulation ought to be fully and honestly recognized and efficiently remedied. It should, how ever, be constantly remembered that the inconvenience or loss that might arise from such system, can be much easier borne than the universal distress which must follow a discredited currency.

Civil Service Reform. Public officials are the agents of the people

t is therefore their duty to secure for those whom they represent the best and most efficient performance of public work. This plainly can be best accomplished by regarding ascertained fitness in the selection of government employes. These considerations alone are sufficient justification for an honest adher ence to the letter and spirit of civil service reform. There are, however, other features of this plan which abundantly commend it. Through its operation worthy merit in every station and condition of American life is recognized in the distribution of public em ployment, while its application tends to raise the standard of political activity from spoilshunting and unthinking party affiliation to the advocacy of party principles by reason and argument. Liberality to Soldiers.

The American people are generous and grateful; and they have impressed these character istics upon their government. Therefore, all patriotism and justice must command liberal consideration for our worthy veteran soldiers and for the families of those who have died. No complaint should be made of the amount of public money paid to those actually disabled or made dependent by reason of army service. But our pension roll should be a roll of honor, uncontaminated by ill - deserts and unviolated by demagogical use. This is due to those whose worthy names adorn the roll, and all our people who delight to honor the brave, and the true. It is also due to those who in years to come should hear reverently and lovingly the story of American patriotism and fortitude, illustrated by our pension roll. The preferences accorded to veteran soldiers in public employnent should be secured to them honestly and without evasion, and when capable and worthy heir claim to the helpful regard and gratitude of their countrymen should be ungruigingly Sumptuary Laws.

The assurance to the people of the utmost individual liberty consistent with meace and good order is a cardinal principle of our government. This gives no sanction to vexatious sumptuary laws, which unnecessarily interfere with such habits and customs of our pec are not offensive to a just moral sense and condistent with good citizenship and the public welfare. The same principle requires that the line between the subjects which are properly within government control, and those which are more fittingly left to parental regulation should be carefully kept in view. An enforced education, wisely deemed a proper preparation for citizenship should not involve the whole sale impairment of parental authority, nor do violence to the household conscience. Paternalism in government finds no approval in the creed of democrac". It is a system of misrule whether it is manifested in unauthorized gifts or by an unwarranted control.

Welcome to Worthy Immigrants. Our people, still cherishing the feeling of human fellowship which belonged to our beginning as a nation, require their governnent to express for them their sympathy with all those who are oppressed under any rule less free than ours. A generous hospitality, which is one of the most prominent of our national characteristics. prompts us to welcome the worthy and indus trious of all lands to homes and citizenship among us. This hospitable sentiment is rot violated, however, by careful and reasonacle regulations for the protection of the public

health, nor does it justify the reception of immigrants who have no appreciation of our institutions and whose presence among us is a nenace to peace and good order. The Nicaragua Canal. The importance of the construction of the

Nicaragua ship canal as a means of promoting commerce between our states and with foreign countries and also as a contribution by Ameri cans to the enterprises which advance the interests of the world of civilization, should commend the project to governmental approv al and indorsement. The Columbian Exposition. Our countrymen not only expect from those who represent them in public places a seculous

care for the things which are directly and palpably related to their material interests, but they also fully appreciate the value of cultivating our national pride and maintaining our national honor. Both their material interests and their national pride and honor are involved in the success of the Columbian exposition, and they will not be inclined to condone any neglect of e ffort on the part of their government to insure in the grandeur of this event, a fitting exhibit of American growth and greatness and a splendid demonstration of American patriotism A Personal Statement.

In an imperfect and incomplete manner have thus endeavored to state some of th things which accord with the creed and tenets of the party to which I have given my lifelong allegiance. My attempt has not been to instruct my country men nor my party, but to remind both that democratic doctrine lies near the principles of our government and tends to promote the people's good. I am willing to be accused of addressing my countrymen upon trite topics and in homely fashio for I believe that important truths are found on the surface of thought and that they should be stated in direct and simple terms. Though much is left unwritten, my record as a public servant leaves no excuse for misunderstanding my belief and position upon the subjects which are now presented to the voters of the land for

Called, for the third time, to represent the party of my choice in a contest for the supremacy of democratic principles, my grateful appreciation of its confidence less than ever effaces the solemn sense of my responsibility. If the action of the convention you represen shall be indorsed by the suffrages of my countrymen. I will assume the duties of the great office for which I have been nominated know ing full well its labors and perplexities and with humble reliance upon the divine Being, nfinite in power to aid, and constant in watchful care over our favored nation.

Yours, very truly, Gray Gables, September 28, 1892. ALMOST A CYCLONE.

A Destructive Windstorm in the City of Brooklyn. BROOKLYN, Sept. 27 .- A windstorm, almost a cyclone in force, swept over the city of Brooklyn yesterday afternoon. Six houses were blown cown, two boys killed and trees, fences, etc., prostrated.

A brick house at Knickerbocker and Woodbine street was blown down buryng beneath the ruins Joseph Gould. aged 8 years and Charles Brown same age. Arthur Maloney, aged 7, who, with the other boys, was playing at the

time, was severely injured, but escaped.

Five recently-erected frame dwellings at Cornelius street and Wyckoff avenue, were blown down, John Deremish, employed on the buildings, sustaining a fractured skull and a broken leg. Frederick Larkin, a contractor, was struck The administration and management of our erick Larkin, a contractor, was structured government depend upon popular will. Fed- by a falling tree and fatally injured.

FASHION LETTER.

Admirable and Attractive Autumn Tailor Gowns-Charming Costumes in Great

Variety. [Special New York Correspondence.] The style, quality, fit and finish of the new autumn tailor gowns are more than ever admirable and attractive. The cheviots, tweetls, repped wools, carmelites, broadcloth and camel's hair fabrics, used for these costumes, are fine, beautifully woven, they are more artistic in point of color-blending than they have ever been, and the trimmings for handsome tailor gowns are distinctly novel and elegant. In selecting autumn fabrics, serge, cheviot, tweed and camel's hair are commended for traveling and walking costumes. Navy blue still remains a

favorite color for these suits, but mixed common. Six yards of the with any exrepped surface are largely imported, and among the novelties are

creped, striped and brocaded velours in rich autumn dyes. Serges, vigognes and cheviots come in with diagonals, and pretty borders are woven along the edges of fine camel's hair serges of dark colors. The borderings are used for edging the skirt, bodice and sleeves. Fancy black and tan cheviots are used strictly for utility tailor gowns, while for more elaborate costumes are soft, beautiful ladies' cloths in brilliant colorings, to be made up with velvet coat and skirt trimmings.

Most of the new costumes are merely modifications of the styles with which we are familiar. Round and which we are laminar. Round and to guard with reverental care and stylishly pointed waists, with girdles, inxious solicitude the honor and fame of grand corselets, short Eton jacket, fronts and coats opening

over fancy vests continue in favor. There is now a very strong tendency toward the short Empire waist, in preference to the slender models we have so long favored. Long narrow tabs are cut at the back of some of the bodices, while othershave straight coat skirts with bretelles of velvet that spread out widely over the shoulders, taper.

to the belt-line, then expand below. There are three sleeves just at the moment that lead in favor. The first is a close coat model, tight on the fore-arm, but fully draped from the shoulders down for about ten or twelve inches. There are endless ways of arranging this drapery-in a huge puff, in jabot folds, in broken folds, in velvet stripes, sewed only at the top and bottom, etc. The other models are the leg-o'-mutton and the full Empire

that reaches nearly to the elbow. The welcome announcement is made that street skirts are to be cut several



front, usually the left. The with a band of the velvet going over with the highest civilization of the age.

the shoulders, like suspenders. Plaided costumes are made with the plaid "on the straight" and a cloth coat of plain goods matching one of the policy will be continued. Have no fear, critical colors in the plaid. Some of these fold down the front, while the back has a wider Watteau fold that reaches to the belt-line only on some costumes, on others going to the hem of the coat.

Lovely picture hats of black velvet

Love trimmed with scarlet elvet flowers are en suite. Dark green relvet picture hats are also very fashionable

ELECTRICAL FLASHES.

WESTMINISTER bridge in London was first brilliantly illuminated by the electric light in 1858. PHILADELPHIA is said to pay more for

city in the union except two. Eight thousand five hundred red, 6,-000 white, 4,200 blue, 1,800 green and 800 yellow incandescent electric lights were used for street displays along the line of march of the Knights Templar's parade in Denver recently.

her street are lamps than any large

A LOCUST tree at Rockville, Md., was struck by lightning some weeks ago. The leaves of the tree died and left the tree with the appearance of being dead also. Much to the astonishment of people in that vicinity the tree is now "covered with the most fragrant blos-

A MAN can now sit in a trolley car and ride through a delightful country from North Attleboro to Providence, covering over one-third of the distance from Boston to the Rhode Island metropplis. That this is only the beginning of an enterprise which will yet connect Boston and Providence through electric cars over a distance of forty-four miles almost goes without saying.-Boston

GOV. FRANCIS "STANDS UP."

speech Gov. Francis said:

He Illustrates the Difference Between Exhortation and Performance At the close of his Pleasant Hill

This campaign will be distinguished in the political history of Missouri in many respects, but in none more distinctively than in this parheart towards Missouri on the part of her re-publican citizens. It has been a subject of re-mark by those ticular: that it marks a professed char mark by those removing to the state, or visit-ing her borders, and a cause of regret and ing her borders, and a cause of regret and chagrin on the part of her grateful and devoted children, that a large portion, if not all of the republican element of her population have continuously and persistently traduced the fair name of Missouri. They have not been estopped by any feeling of obligation for the protection furnished by her laws, nor checked by any impulse of gratitude for the sustenance. by any impulse of gratitude for the sustenance provided or the riches accumulates on her fertile soil; acting as if they were but temporary suitings, checks, also plain dark green and selfish sojourners in our midst, contemplating an early migration to a more desirable habitation, among a more congenial if not superior class of beings, they have provokingly reiterated their slanders and disparagements until we have come to look upon them as the idle vaporings of petulant children who were very wide dou-ble-width goods are ample for a bell skirt with fitted princesee or R ussian coat, and the neatly stitched neatly stitched good name of the state. It has earnestly and edges do away unselfishly worked for the advancement of the grand old commonwealth. It has cons pense of trimming. Mixed silk and wool fabrics that have a repped surface revile this great state, and their cry of decision has been "Poor old Missouri!" We had abaudoned all hope of aid from that quarter in our patriotic struggle, but now that singly and alone the democracy of the state has succeeded in raising her banner aloft and has securely es-tablished it above the reach of those who would drag it in the mire, republicanism in Missouri, professedly penitent for past sins, has borrowed a graveyard exhortation from expiring republicanism in bleeding Kansas and is crying in plaintive tones to its disbeartened and deserting constituents: "Stand up for Missouri." We sincerely trust that the rallying appeal which is now being made by this "new Moses" of Missouri republicans to his follow-ers, who have heretofore been so wofully misguided, will make them appreciate the grave error of their ways and induce them to "stand up for Missouri." We shall welcome you, benighted brethren, to the support of the banner that has protected you so long. We shall for-give and try to forget your treachery and vituperation, but we will not just yet turn over to you the keys of the citidel. We will for a season, at least, continue old Missouri. Your conversion is too recent for you to be now entrusted with a charge so precious, a duty so responsible. Your former course loes not merit it, and our sense of obligation to the state and our descendants will not justity it. You may chant the praises of Missouri, and we shall listen with curious interest to see and we shall listen with curious interest to see if you can give expression and melody to an air you have attempted and words you have-lisdained to utter. We hope you will perform your part well, and if you do we shall applaud. but first take lessons from us.

DEMOCRACY'S PLEA FOR MISSOURI. We have stood up for Missouri for near on to ninety years. It was the founder of our party, the illustrious Jefferson, who purchased Missouri from the first Napoleon. Under a democratic administration at Washington Missouri was made a territory, and under that distinmemorable Monroe doctrine, Missouri was ad-mitted into the full sisterhood of the union of states. Of the twenty-three governo have occupied the executive chair during that statehood all who were elected on party issues were democrats, save only three, and those three were elected when a large numer of democrats of the state were disfranchised, and one of them became a democrat after his election. Within fifty years Missouri as risen from the twenty-third state in population to the fifth. To democratic legislation from 1850 to 1860 are we indebted for the railroads that traverse the state. The credit of the ommonwealth was loaned to promote her material development and enhance her wealth, and such safe-guards accompanied it as would have securely protected the public treasury if republicans had not proved recreant to their

trusts. NEW YORK'S WASHINGTON CENTENNIAL. Wherever there has been an assemblage of importance in America there have been Missourians delegated to stand up for Missouri, and right nobly have they done it. When the occasion was the celebration of the centennial sleeves gathered into a very long cuff of the inauguration of the first president of the republic on the spot hollowed by the memorable ceremony which invested the father of his country with the additional honors and new diery of Missourl, half a thousand strong, in the presence of the president of the United States, the executive of over thirty proud common-wealths, and the dignities of all the civilized nations of the earth. They vied with their comrades from the lakes to the gulf in commemorating the birth of the grandest government the world has ever seen. The scene is the enlightened classes of every clime-the actors, the national guard furnished by indestructible states-the lesson was, the country of Washington is amply and valiantly protected, without the expense and menace of a standing army. Our boys were there, and very gallantly did they stand up for Misson

STATE UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENT. There are many ways in which to stand up for Missouri. When the magnificent sum of [8650,-300 was refunded to Missouri by the federal bottom, and solvent ribbon is used for a girdle to for Missouri, was to use that money for retiring the outstanding bonds of the state and tiring the outstanding bonds of the state and with bows and then promote higher education in Missouri by ends, either in endowing the state university for an equal the back, or at amount. To support that institution, is a duty imposed by the constitution which our repub one side of the lican friends are now appreciating so highly, that they praise it in their party platforms.

That country whose colleges and universities corsage is also trimmed, sometimes are not equal to the best can not keep abreast

But Candidate Warner again objects and says he would have given it to the public schools. major, we shall still make education free to the children of the state. We are only endeavoring to coats are belled and buttoned under a build up in Missouri a great university such as their own choosing, and at their own expense. We stand up for Missouri and demand for her sons and daughters facilities at home for the highest education the country affords.

MISSOURI'S INTERESTS. We stand up for Missouri personally and officially. The statistics compiled by our commis-sioner of labor, and given the widest possible circulation, show how labor fares in Missouri and what opportunities are here for wage-earners and for capital. They show that Missouri produced from farm, forest and mine, in 1891, surplus products to the amount of \$128,-000,000 in addition to her manufactured product.

A WONDERFUL BEHIBIT. They show that we have a city that manufac tures more tobacco than any other in the world; that makes more beer than Milwaukee and more shoes than Boston; also a city that in the slaughtering and packing of beef and pork is econd only to Chicago, and will soon ac edge no superior; and a city in the northwest that for its size has no equal as a jobbing cen-

WORLD'S PAIR. And on the 21st of next month when will be celebrated in the city on the lakes the 400th an-niversary of the discovery of the New World, there also will be those who hold themselves ever in readiness at the risk of their lives to open at Chicago in the spring of '93 the exhibi-tion that will show the products, and the pro-gress and the life of all nations, this commonwealth will be represented there and in such a manner that all her children will be proud to stand up for Missouri-

-Old Gentleman (who had dropped a quarter in the street)-"Little boy, did you see where that quarter went?"
Mickey-"Naw! You bet I wouldn't be
here now if I had."—N. Y. Herald-